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Mr. Knox as Bad a Reactionary a the Supreme Court Itself.

Senator Knox's highly interesting remarks at Yale University yesterday on the development of the Federal power to regulate commerce were directly addressed by him to a class of constitutional thinkers and constructionists to which he applied the following terse description:

"Those who appear to think the Federal Gov ernment can constitutionally accomplish everything that seems good for the people and are constantly raising expectations upon this linwhich cannot possibly be fulfilled."

From the Senator's remarks to thinkers of that sort we extract some passages which need no gloss:

"The new proposition is this: Congress has the power to regulate commerce, including its instrumentalities, and likewise power to regulate the persons by whom articles of commerce are produced in respect to matters disconnected with · · It is scarcely worth while commerce. * to discuss the proposition that production i not commerce. . . Congress cannot regulate production, and Chief Justice MARSHALL said, in McCulloch es. Maryland, 'Should Congress under the pretext of executing its powers pass laws fo the accomplishment of objects not intrusted t the Government it would become the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come before it, to say that such an act was not the law of the land .

" Congress may employ such means as it chooses to accomplish that which is within its power. But the end to be accomplished must be within the scope of its constitutional powers. The legislative discretion extends to the means and not to the ends to be accomplished by use of the means."

Sovereignty for the protection of life, property good order, public morals and personal liberty within the respective States rests with the States."

ness-or, in other words, the inalienable rights of citizenship-are neither derived from the general Government nor are they enforced by the general Government, except as the Fourteenth Amend ment may protect them from adverse State action."

"That the Congress of the United States has no general legislative powers, but only such as are granted to it by the Constitution is not an old fashioned and exploded notion. It has been reaffirmed with emphasis by the Supreme Court within the last sixty days in a great opinion by Mr. Justice BREWER in the case of Colorado es. Kansas."

"The power of the Federal Government canno be increased except by new grants of power through amendment of the Constitution.

"It is beside the question to urge the desirability and popularity of measures if Congress has no

It is a fact of some significance, and

The Constitution is not to perish at the hands of the impassioned phrase maker."

certainly worth mentioning, that the former Attorney-General in President ROOSEVELT'S Cabinet appears thus conspicuously as a defender of constitutional limitations, as the exponent of reactionary ideas of Federal power, within thirty days after the President's declaration at Indianapolis that in his opinion as a constitutionalist the post roads clause is a sufficient warrant for Federal control of commerce and all things relating to commerce inside of State lines; and within twenty days of the President's proposal at Jamestown of a Federal inheritance tax, graduated upward toward the point

of confiscation, and imposed not to raise revenue for the United States Government but to control fortunes within the States; and within twenty days, also, of the President's plea at Jamestown for a Federal law holding railroads responsible for accidents to employees even when incurred by the employees' own carelessness-this extraordinary plea being coupled with an implied threat to favor cutting off the railroads from the protection of the Federal courts in the matter of injunctions in case they "fight the constitutionality " of the national employ-

ers' liability law. Senator Knox's description, however, of the loose thinkers and glib talkers at whom his remarks are aimed fits either THEODORE ROOSEVELT OF ALBERT JERE-MIAH BEVERIDGE. Mr. KNOX'S Warning and instruction are doubtless intended for the latter, not the former. The lesson read to BEVERIDGE is very severe.

A Four Word Platform.

If there is a Democratic party, a real opposition to the Republican party, and not its parallel and double; if there is a Democratic party alive to the danger and the duty of this time and faithful to the one steady Democratic principle, the platform of that party is plain and short. The flourishes, the flapdoodle, the welter of futile and impertinent matter that fills political platforms will not be needed. The issue is: Stick to the Constitution!

That covers the whole ground

Has the Drago Doctrine a Chance of Adoption After All?

According to a telegram from The Hague dated June 23 General HORACE PORTER on that day informed his colleagues of the American delegation to the peace conference that he had discussed with leading European plenipotentiaries the expediency of incorporating in international law the Drago Doctrine, which forbids the forcible collection of contractual debts, and had got the impression that neither Great Britain, France, Germany nor Russia would oppose the

Hitherto it has been taken for granted

that Great Britain, which is occupying Egypt on the plea of insuring the fulfilment of pecuniary obligations arising out of contracts between the Government of a former Khedive and British subjects, would feel herself estopped from assenting to the doctrine named. Then again in 1902 Great Britain, Germany and Italy ignored the doctrine when they bombarded Venezuelan seaports and extorted an assignment of a third of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello for the liquidation of contract debts due to British, German and Italian subjects. The permanent Hague tribunal also virtually denied the doctrine any status in the forum of equity when it declared the three Powers mentioned entitled to figure as preferred creditors of Venezuela by virtue of their resort to force. If the impression, however, derived by General PORTER shall prove, as we hope it will, well founded, the three Powers, while of course retaining the advantages obtained by employing coercion in the past, are willing to renounce recourse

to forcible collection in the future. Their motives are not hard to discern. For industrial and commercial reasons each of the three Powers named desires the good will of the Latin American Commonwealths, and no surer means of getting it could be devised than acquiescence in the Drago Doctrine. We need not point out that support of the doctrine by Great Britain, Germany and Italy would put an end to the opposition evinced by Mexico, Brazil and Chile, which was based on the apprehension that their advocacy of the doctrine might impair their borrowing power on the stock exchanges of Europe.

Mark Twain at Oxford To-morrow.

Compared with the United States or with Germany, England is not rich in large universities. It has only two, but just because their functions are not shared by numerous competitors Oxford and Cambridge are peculiarly representative of their country. Old custom and sentiment give a national significance to the occasion when either invites a stranger honoris causa to enter its fold. Englishmen may receive titles from the King, but when a foreigner's name is thus inscribed on the rolls of Oxford or Cambridge he is really receiving an accolade from the country at large. England can offer him no higher honor. Thus, though an ordinary Oxford degree may have no uncommon merit, few universities confer an honorary degree of equal significance.

The statute defining the persons on whom such degrees may be bestowed is properly, since the act is to have a national rather than a merely academic character, framed on broad lines. "Vel in prælatos quosvis," it runs, "magnates vel nobiles, aliisve nominibus illustres viros"; and the provision "aliisve nominibus" has always been liberally interpreted so as to include soldiers, sailors, poets, explorers, painters, sculptors and other untheological, unofficial or unac-

ademic persons.

In regard to literary men of the unacademic sort, however, Oxford has shown herself a little more coy, as may easily be understood. With painters or explorers or sailors or with poets who model themselves on the antique she can have no point of friction. It is otherwise in respect of the up to date, unconventional litterateur, for Oxford is herself in the literary "line," and as such she is devoted to the past, to the consecrated, to the classical, or, when all is said, to the conventional, though no doubt to the finest conventions. In the Battle of the Books the sympathies of Oxford, which is perhaps the most pronouncedly "classical" university in the world, are naturally on the side of the Ancients. The note of modernity and unconventionality in literature awakes no friendly echoes in her cloisters. The "spirit of the place" leads in the opposite direction.

Hence it is not surprising to find that among the distinguished foreigners to whom Oxford has extended the glad hand novelists have been somewhat neglected. Perhaps the first to be "doctored" was TURGENIEFF, who appears in the list of 1879. Since then OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES-though his may have been a composite claim—in 1886, WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS in 1905, and now SAMUEL LANG-HORNE CLEMENS, all from this country have been among the elect.

MARK TWAIN has gone a long way to get his scarlet hood, and though Oxford has not gone out of her way to give it to him it may be said that his appearance in the Sheldonian Theatre will mark her furthest advance in the process, already begun, of shedding old prejudices. He is surely the most completely unconventional man of letters, the least indebted to antique models, that she has yet "doctored." It remains to be seen what effect on the other hand, the Oxford medicine

will have on him Some writers in the London press have been pointing out solicitously that MARK TWAIN is not only a humorous author of a type infrequent in classical circles but also a philanthropist of note and a powerful supporter of good public causes They seem agitated by a sense of impropriety at the idea of the Academe by the Isis entertaining the humorist for his own sake, pure and simple. This is to lessen the intelligence of the university and also to overlook the national aspect of its function on the occasion. When Oxford honors MARK TWAIN it means that John Bull chooses this means of greeting Uncle Sam personified by one of his most expressive sons.

That MARK TWAIN will be warmly received by all Oxford, and more particularly by the undergraduates, need not be doubted. It is possible that his presence will quicken an old tradition at the Encænia in the Sheldonian. One of the features of the ceremony used to be the 'cries," as they were technically called, which proceeded from the upper gallery of the theatre, where the undergraduates congregated. Till more or less recent times these "cries" played a real part in the politics of the country. The names of the political protagonists of the day, of great measures before Parliament, of leading figures in international relations,

and so on, were called out and treated

to applause or the contrary, and the London papers used gravely to note whether the cheers or the groans predominated in each case. The test was regarded as not unimportant. The machinery for expressing and registering public opinion was less ample then, and the undergraduates soon after graduating would have more real power in the land than is now the case. They belonged more exclusively in those days to a class which was then more influential. After these serious manifestations "cries" of a lighter nature followed.

For instance, at the Encenia of 1853, when the Earl of DERBY was installed as Chancellor and among the recipients of honorary degrees were DISRAELI and the American Minister, INGERSOLL, there was a long series of manifestations in which DISBAELI fared better than GLADSTONE, protection than free trade; "the Manchester School produced a most decided aversion, which was considerably aggravated by the call of COBDEN : KOSSUTH the Times, LOUIS NAPOLEON were roundly hissed, and so on. "The attention of the undergraduates was now directed," to quote from a contemporary account, "to more graceful objects, the ladies in the lower gallery. The cries of 'the young ladies,' 'the ladies in pink,' 'the ladies in blue,' 'in white bonnets,' 'in their teens,' 'those who are engaged,' 'those who aren't,' 'all the ladies,' were severally made and all elicited most rapturous cheering. The cry of the 'old maids' was, with great ill nature, hissed, but this was atoned for by reactionary cheers. 'The Bloomers' provoked considerable laughter and hissing. The name of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE was received with some respect." This pursuit of politics and gallantry was interspersed at frequent intervals with witticisms prepared before or suggested by the occa-

Of recent years these "cries" have been subsiding. They have not been forcibly suppressed by the authorities, but since the political part lost its significance it has dwindled, and the lighter appendices with it. A special stimulus, however, will still evoke the latter, and the presence of MARK TWAIN will in all probability spur the undergraduates to a respect ful attempt to show the master what they are capable of in his recognized domain of science. It is a pity that the traditional order of the ceremony will not provide him with an opportunity of treating them to a little repartee.

Error at New Haven.

Some almost irritating conventional remarks in the baccalaureate sermon of President HADLEY of Yale seem to class him definitely with the old fogies. For example:

"The evil of a lie to society is due to the fact that it undermines men's confidence in one another so that they cannot do business together. The evi of a lie to the man that tells it is something deepe and more subtle than this. It is due to the fact that he has got momentary considerations out of proportion to eternal ones; physical and intellectual ambitions out of proportion to the demands of

This theory of falsehood served well enough in Professor JAMES HADLEY'S time. It will not do now. A lie is not what it used to be. To say "You lie" or "You're a liar" is merely to say that you differ in opinion from the speaker; that it is convenient for his purpose to represent that you misrepresent him; that you have caught him where the hair is short, so to speak'; recalled impolitically conversations, promises, agreements, assertions that he wishes forgotten "You lie," "You're a liar," "That's a lie": these expressions convey no opprobrium to the second person. They save the face of the first person. They have become part of the furniture of self-preservation. Society cannot be injured by unlied lies. How can there be evil in a lie which everybody knows to be a form, a symbol, an official means of protection and a common garniture of official

literary style? If it be averred that, if the party of the second part be no liar, the party of the first part, who "hurls the lie" at the former, must of necessity be a liar, the inevitable answer is that there is no such necessity and should be no such conclusions. There is, indeed, a vulgar or demotic truth, a common world in which truth-if anybody can find it-and the lie may be face to face or back to back, as happens. We cannot suppose that President HADLEY means to waste the time of his senior class on matter so ancient and palpable. They are modern boys. They must rise and prosper by the most modern methods. They cannot help noticing that there is a higher and hieratic standard of truth and falsehood: indeed, that there is now an infallible source of secular and moral truth, which is calculated, like the longitude, from

Washington. It was a grave error not to make clear to those buds of promise at New Haven the distinction between ordinary and esoteric or official truth and falsehood. Fortunately their minds are fixed, as are those of all decent Americans, upon the sole fount and criterion. They must see that when some, in fact many, most respected and distinguished citizens have been "branded" as liars without any injury to their reputations, and with a constant increase of the glory of the brander, a "lie," still so-called, undermines no confidence and is a positive benefit; and the "branding" of it is a healthful exercise

"At the First Regular Session."

The programme of adjournment and immediate assembly in extraordinary session for the consideration of the Senate apportionment which has been adopted by the Legislature with a view to ending the highly objectionable situation now existing at the State Capitol is objected to on the ground that any apportionment made in special session would be unconstitutional. Mr. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Sr., is quoted by the

Buffalo Times as saying on this subject: "I doubt if a reapportionment made at a special session of the State Legislature would be constitutional. I understand that it is Governor Hughes's intention to call the Legislature in special session to make a reapportionment of the Senate districts if it fails to make a reapportionment at the regular session now holding. But I have had the law on the matter shown to me, and it expressly states

that in such cases reapportionments shall be made at 'the next regular session.' Surely a special ses

sion cannot be considered a regular session." The law to which Mr. WADSWORTH refers is in Section 4 of Article III. of the State Constitution, which in fact provides:

" An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of State, during the month of May and June, in the year 1908, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration that each Senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory. and no county shall be divided in the formation o a Senate district, except to make two or more Sen ate districts wholly in such county."

The duty imposed on the Secretary of State by this section was performed by that officer, and at the "first regular session" of the Legislature after the return of the enumeration Chapter 431 of the Laws of 1906 was passed in pretended obedience to the Constitution. The constitutionality of this law was attacked, and on April 3 of this year the Court of Appeals decided it to be wholly invalid. Thus the State was left with the constitutional Senate apportionment of 1895 in effect, and if the contention of Mr. WADSWORTH and those who hold with him is correct, no apportionment can now be made on the census of 1905. The constitutional provision is that the redistricting shall be done "at the first regular session after the return of the enumeration, and that the districts "shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration. The question is not whether an apportionment made by the Legislature in extraordinary session would be invalid, but whether any Legislature except that holding the first session after the return of the enumeration can alter the district lines

The Constitution makers foresaw the possibility of unjust apportionment, and in the concluding sentence of the section from which the preceding quotation is taken they provided that such laws should be subject to review by the Supreme Court at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe." The Legislature has not prescribed any rules for such a proceeding, but the constitutionality of the apportionment of 1906 was brought before the courts notwithstanding this neglect. Could the authors of the Constitution have intended that, if the attempt at apportionment by the Legislature at the first session after the return of an enumeration were overthrown, no correction could be made at a subsequent session and that the apportionment of 1895 should stand? This is against reason. One gentleman eminently qualified to speak on the subject has said:

"If the present Legislature should pass a ne apportionment bill in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, the next general election at which members of either house are to be elected will be held under the new statute. If the Legislature falls to discharge that duty, then the electio must be held in accordance with the apportionment under the Constitution of 1895."

This is good sense. It should be good law, for it comes from the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State, EDGAR M. CULLEN, Esq.

Last week at Aurora, where dwells that son of the morning, Senator HOPKINS, the Hon. JOSEPHUS CANNON Was nominated for President sixteen times. Sixteen orators chanted the praise of him. The superstitious will shudder at the Cannon is still a young man. He can wait.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: HOT about Governor Johnson of Minnesota as the coming man? Have we not just the right material here for he next Democratic or even Republican nom-

What late utterance by any public mar surpasses Governor Johnson's address at the Iniversity of Pennsylvania? Governor Johnson certainly looms large.

NEW YORK, June 24. AN OLD READER.

From the Fortnightly Review.
Perhaps the most surprising thing of all respec ing Saturn's constitution and structure is that it should be composed of materials so slightly con-densed that were it cast into water it would float with the buoyancy of a wooden ball. Weighed in the mathematician's balance, the planet, taken as a whole, is only three-fourths the density of water or one-eighth the earth's density. In substance then, Saturn is the lightest of all the planets. In this respect the results obtained by Professor Darwin from investigation based on the figures of equilibrium of rotating figuids show that both Saturn and Jupiter, though so light in bulk, are toward their centres comparatively very dense. Under the operation of the law of gravitation this effect is inevitable with matter in globular form bulging shows that its density increases centrally must certainly be of a specific gravity so low as to be wholly inconsistent with the supposition that they are either solid or liquid.

The arguments in favor of a high temperature for Jupiter apply with increased force to Saturn There is reason for thinking that a large proportion of the planet is composed of heated vapors kept in active and violently agitated circulation by the process of cooling. Striking evidence of great disturbances—eruptions from below which in some instances have been noticed to send forth bright lights lasting for weeks together—were occasionally observed during the close acrutiny of the planet's sur'ace made in the summer months of 1903. The agitations were of a character which left no room or doubt that Saturn is in an earlier stage of plane tary ife than even Jupiter. At the present moment comparative quiescence rests upon the recently disturbed surface.

There has come to light the interesting act that Saturn has a permanent north temperate current, moving around the globe at a much slower rate than the great equatorial current, the difference in one revolution amounting to a much as 231 minutes. In other words, the equatorial stream of 800 miles an hour-thus outstripping Jupiter in his extremest turbulence-compared with which the earth's fiercest hurricanes are as naught.

The Conqueror's Descendants. From the Christian Register

Scene, a public library. Enter Mrs. Brown, "Can you tell me when William I. was in America?" Librarian-Why e.e. that was William the Con-

ueror, and he never was here.

Mrs. B.—Yes, it said William I. and Mary his wife.

Librarian—There was a William and Mary College. out the Conqueror never saw it. Mrs. B.—Well, I did look through Green's "Short History" and could not find it mentioned. But the "History of Milliown" says William I, landed in Portsmouth, N. H.

Librarian (stunned)—He lived 1066, and America was discovered in 1492. Let me see the book, Mrs. B. points triumphantly to a paragraph in a chapter on Brown genealogy: "The Browns of Milliown are descendants of William I., who came from England to Portsmouth, with his and five children, on the frigate Soho."

Euclid in Politics Enicker-What is a square deal?

BRYAN IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.-The conclusion inevitably reached after consultation with well informed Louisiana Democrats is that Mr. Bryan's quondam followers are beginning to weary of their servitude. Perhaps it would describe the situation more accurately to say that they are beginning to think, since a period of intelligent consideration must precede anything like a weakening of the Bryan superstition. The thinking is in progress, with the result that might have

been expected. Of course the rank and file continue as before to shout for Bryan and to clamor for his seductive eloquence. In the estimation of the multitude he is still the Peerless One, the Prophet of the Boundless West and all that sort of thing, while the enlightened few are content to leave them in their raptures undisturbed, at least for the immediate present. They are not yet ready to raise a new banner, and this for the very sufficient reason that they have not decided exactly what banner to raise. This is New Orleans's busy season.

Meanwhile the conviction deep down in every serious heart is that Bryan will not do at all. It isn't so much the feeling that his nomination will be the overture to another everwhelming defeat. The Southern Democracy is used to that and has not yet begun to entertain the idea of a possible victory under any leadership whatever. The ferment now at work has been caused by Bryan's declaration in favor of Gevernment ownership of railroads. All conservative men are opposed to this not only because they regard it as a departure from sound policy and a prelude to the concentration of all political power at Washington-they are opposed to it upon still deeper and more intimate grounds. There has not been so far much talk anent the real thought at the bottom of the revolt, but there has been a great deal of thinking and speculation.

Mr. Bryan will not long remain in doubt as to the reason for the increasing coldness at the South in regard to his pretensions. Already the changed attitude of J. K. Vardaman in Mississippi has been noted and accurately analyzed. Mr. Vardaman has not yet repudiated his personal allegiance, but he has very emphatically antagonized the idea of Government ownership, and those closest to him promise that he will soon proclaim his reasons for the course he has adopted. Senator Tillman also has been throwing out intimations of revelations yet to come-revelations that will certainly make the whole South sit up straight and take an entirely new view of the political prospect. But one meets a great many men in Louis-

iana nowadays who have taken time to think out the meaning of Government ownership or at least that particular aspect of it which in practical operation will affect them most intimately and, as they see it, most disastrously. The race question is in their philosophy the most poignant that can possibly arise, and they now recognize in the logical evolution of Government ownership an inevitable consequence the mere thought of which fills them with horror and alarm. If the general Government is to take possession and practical control of the railroads, then the Government, proceeding under the rules of the civil service establishment, will have to appoint, install and maintain the whole army of railway officials and revise the whole catalogue of railway regulations. Observant persons now recall some of the workings of this civil service machinery in respect of the postal service. They have begun to consider the significance of the "merit system" which during the immediate past has landed colored men in Southern post offices, to say nothing of the railway mail service, and they now consider in a new and brighter light the Southern mission last month of Commissioner John McIlhenny, of whom it was said in the Washington newspapers (semi-officially, of course) that he deplored the increasing unwillingness of white Southern men and women to apply for civil service positions. It becomes more and more evident that this unwillingness is deeply rooted and of rapid growth, and one need not be a clairvoyant in order to foresee the day when so far as the South is concerned the whites will virtually withdraw from the civil service competition and leave the colored people in undisturbed possession of the field. The humblest mind projects itself without effort into a future frankly invoked by William J. Bryan-a future containing Government ownership of railroads. Government appointment through the Civil Service Commission of all railroad officials, the abolition of the separate car system The planet's exterior materials visible to the eye | and the prevalence of colored men as officials of every grade in the railroad service. It may be said that Government owner-

ship is as yet a purely academic question and that its actual realization is extremely improbable. Nor can this proposition be successfully combated. The fact remains, however, that Mr. Bryan has identified himself with a policy which his former worshippers in this part of the country contemplate with immeasurable abhorrence, and no matter what comes of the movement he will have lost irrecoverably the confidence of Southern Democrats.

It would be so even if the adherence Bryan were sincere. As things are, the structure of the Bryan leadership is so rickety and unstable that it will not survive the smallest shock.

Searching the Psalms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Have you or any of your readers ever looked up Psalm zlvl. to see why Bacon chose the name of Shakespeare! If not, pray do so and give some explanation; if Ba didn't do it, who did! If the reader will begin at the first word of the Psalm and count forward forty-six words, and then begin at the last wordomitting the "Selah," which is not strictly part of the text—and count back forty-siz words, he will discover what seems to be a very curious proposi NEW YORK, June 24.

Old Associates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I fail to see why the newspapers should be making such a te do over Mark Twain mixing it up with kings, queen s and others of that kind just at this time. He has been living on royalties for forty years or more, NEW YORK, June 28.

The Bright Ferelock of Opportunity. From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

John Temple Graves looms in Georgia. Mr. vels, where is your gratitude?

"KARMA." Student of Religion on Immortality and

Reincarnation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is not the least doubt that the Japanese adaptation of Western discoveries to the pressing needs of Eastern civilization is gradually bringing about a stupendous change in the world. It is equally certain that the religious views of Japan will gradually affect and change the religious beliefs of the Western

f the human soul. Indeed, the Japanese

I have given fifty years of patient and

doctrine of Karma, or reincarnation, is al-

ready invading Western thought.

laborious study to comparative religion in all parts of the world. I have made personal investigation of every phase of human thought and belief with regard to the supernatural the Tauist, who believes in the teachings of Lao Tsai of China; the Confucian, who follows in the footsteps of the apostle of good manners; the Hindu, who traces his teachings to the prehistoric Vedas; the Buddhist, who follows the teachings of Gautama of Nepal the fire worshipper of Bombay, who still retains the ancient beliefs of the Magi; the Sufi mystics of Persia, the ironclad orthodox Wahhabi of Najd, and the various schools of thought among the Moslems of every clime. I have studied the curious vagaries of the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, the Mormons of Utah and the modern Elijah of Zion City. have investigated Mme, Blavatsky of Simla and more recently the ingenuous mind reader of Brooklyn. Last, but by no means least, l investigations of Dr. Funk and Prof. Hyslop. Now at a somewhat advanced age I am treading on the threshold of the spirit world myself. I am obliged to confess that after all my investigations I have not met with one single instance of undoubted communication with the other world, and I acknowledge most reluctantly that Prof.

acknowledge most reluctantly that Prof. Goldwin Smith, whom I have the honor to remember at Oxford, is absolutely right when he asserts that the doctrine of immortality has never been clearly demonstrated.

The Jewa had scarcely any conception of it. The Lord Jesus Christ never taught it as a system of belief. St. Paul writes, "As all in Adam die, so all in Christ shall be made alive," thus clearly asserting a conditional immortality among an elect few. The revelation of St. John gives in some places a very beautiful but at the same time a very confused account of the next world. Consequently the book was very tardily received by the Christian Church. The creed of Christianity, while it enunciates a belief in "life everlasting," does not state that there is such

quently the book was very tardily received by the Christian Church. The creed of Christianity, while it enunciates a belief in "life everlasting," does not state that there is such a thing as everlasting punishment or death. The Church of England in her thirty-nine articles very carefully excluded one of the forty-two originally put forth which dealt with the question of eschatology.

It has often been remarked that while Mr. Darwin outlined a possible evolution of the human body he altogether ignored the evolution of the spirit life.

I am a confirmed believer not only in the divine mission but in the divine character of the Lord Jesus Christ, and I often think, as an Orientalist, that I see many things in the "Oriental Christ" which are not generally understood. Even the "Great Teacher" seems to imply a reincarnation when he says that John the Baptist "is Elias which was to come, and in the case of the man who was born blind Christ passed altogether unnoticed the supposition of his disciples that perhaps the man had sinned in a previous existence.

There are numerous works written on the immortality of the soul by Christian divines, such as Dr. McCook, Canon Liddon, Dr. Challis and others, but they all base their arguments on the universality of belief in the theory of metempsychosis or the ransmigration of the soul, there is nothing approaching universality of belief in the ordinary Christian doctrine of Karms (or I should say the theory of the soul should say the check of the people at the present moment, and very largely so the soul should be and in the case of the man who was born blind Christ presed altogether unnoticed the supposition of his disciples that perhaps the man had sinned in a previous existence.

There are numericus works written on the immortality of the soul by Christian divines, such as Dr. McCook, Canon Liddon, Dr. Challis and others, but they all base their arguments on the universality of the belief; whereas, while there is a universality of belief in the theory of metempsychosis or the transmigration of the soul, there is nothing approaching universality of belief in the ordinary Christian doctrine of immortality. In Japan it is the doctrine of immortality. In Japan it is the doctrine of Karma (or I should say the theory of Karma) which is the spiritual strength of the people at the present moment, and very largely accounts for the self-restraint and repose of the Japanese nation during its marvellous development and prosperity.

Many of us who have visited Japan have admired the humility and self-restraint of that remarkable people. Statistics show that insanity is less prevalent in Japan than in any other country in the world. I am disposed to attribute this condition of things to that theory of Karma which is the central religious conviction and belief of the people, whether they are Shintoists, Buddhists, Confucianists or materialists. This doctrine is attributed to Gautama the Buddha. But Gautama was not an original teacher regarding Karma and Nirvana are clearly traced to the Vedic period and to ancient Egypt beliefs.

This doctrine of Karma suggests that as soon as a being possessing life separates from the dead body a new being is produced in another material state of existence, and the precise condition of that being is according to its desert or merit when it died. In fact, everything that has life, whether a plant, a tree, an animal or a human being, inherits the good or evil tendencies which have existed in the previous state of existence. It is with a consciousness of this that the sentient being struggles toward f

and a more exalted life.

What we most admire in the Japanese character, its respect for authority, its veneration for age and its submission to the inevitable, is more or less the outcome of this form of belief. As usually presented in the Oriental systems of religion, reincarnation or transsystems of religion, reincarnation or trans-migration of soul seems somewhat absurd and fantastic, but when Christian people begin to understand Karma and apply it to the higher principles of Christianity it may be-come not only a very plausible but a very probable solution of that greatest of all questions: "Is there a life after this?" BROOKLYN, June 23. D. D., LL. D.

THE LABORER'S HIRE.

Christian Science's Concern as to W. E. Chandler's Occupation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE on is a letter over the signature of ex-Senator William E. Chandler, in which he suggests "as Christ and His apostles did not collect money for what God enabled them to do so the Christian Scientists of the present day should not make merchandise of their relig-

Are we to understand from this that Mr. Chandler considers it wrong to accept compensation for serving God-that he considers the Christian Scientists the only class who are serving God, and therefore the only class who should serve gratuitously? Clersymen are supposed to be serving God. They pray for their parishioners and are paid for their services, if not by the individual by the congregation; which is made up of individuals. Furthermore, we would suggest that the president of the Spanish Claims Commission as well as men in all other vocations of life ought to be doing God's will, and we hope Mr. Chandler did not mean to instinuate that he is not doing right and therefore accepts a salary. Whether or not Jesus and His spostles accepted a fee it is certain that they had plenty and to spare. Jesus told His disciples to go out empty handed, for said He. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and when they returned he asked them if they lacked anything and they replied in the negative, which of course meant that they had been properly taken care of in their ministry. re serving God, and therefore the only class

plied in the negative, which of course meant that they had been properly taken care of in their ministry.

If the acceptance of a fee places the ministry of Christian Science upon a commercial basis, then the acceptance of a salary "makes merchandise" of other religions. But, on the contrary, we insist that clergymen as a rule after more poorly paid than any other class as compared with the amount of labor they have to perform, and we believe that it is in strict accord with Christianity that they should be paid for their services.

Mr. Chandler's suggestion that practitioners of Christian Science shall not receive "any money or any other thing of value" as compensation for their service is not new. His skind "() offer has been made to Christian Scientists before. It is no more nor less than a veiled "gesetion that Christian Scientists shall not be permitted to practise at all, for it is evident that they could not serve without compensation. Even a preacher must have something to eat and wear.

Boston, June 22. Alfred Farlow.

More Arkansawyer. 2 More Arkansawye...

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: You omitted one in your Arkansaw lexicon: "Yes, I'm from Arkansaw. Now laugh, you damn fool."

New York, June 24. M. R. Wright,

Fate of an Auto. had a fine auto in which I could speed Through highway and byway, through woodlan and mead:

The crop report busted the Jigamarig. I crawled underneath it to get it repaired And then once again on my journey I fared. Upon the horizon a war cloud appeared The thingumbob split with a snort that was weird.

I tinkered and hammered and patched it again. And thought myself truly most luckless of men. Election contingencies swarmed in a host, The whatyoumaycallit then gave up the ghost.

The poor machine stopped with a stokening thud And firmly refused to be moved from the mud. On railroads and so forth the President spoke; The whole car exploded and went up in amoke. MCLANDBURGE WILSON

RIFLE OR REVOLVER SIGHTS FOR NIGHT FIRING.

The importance of night attacks in war, made evident during the Boer war in South Africa, was still further emphasized in the ecent campaign in Manchuria, and there is little doubt that such attacks will be a prom-

inent feature of future wars. The greater the accuracy and range of firearms the greater the necessity for approaching the enemy without being seen, and onsequently the stronger the temptation to world, especially with regard to the progress

make night attacks.

The two great objections to night attacks have been, first, the danger of mistaking the road or attacking the wrong point of the enemy's line, and the confusion usually accompanying such attacks, due to uncertainties of all kinds; secondly, the inability to deliver aimed fire in the attack, because the ights cannot be used in the dark and it is

often impossible even to see the enemy.

The Japanese have shown that night attacks can be made without confusion if troops are properly trained to this work.

The question of aimed fire is therefore the

only one remaining to be solved, and it seems that the Allgemeine Waffentechnische Gesellschaft in Berlin has solved even this satisface torily in its new invention, called the nocto-

It is really not a sight in the ordinary sense at all, and yet it is a very excellent sight in a

at all, and yet it is a very excellent sight in a more general sense, inasmuch as it serves to aim firearms very accurately as far as its radius of action extends.

The apparatus is very simple and consists of a short cylinder (attached to the under side of the barrel of a musket, revolver or automatic pistol) containing an incandescent lamp, a reflector and a lens, so arranged that by bringing the lamp into action a cone of light is thrown out to the front of the bore or muzzle of the firearm.

The arrangement of the parts and the action of the noctoscope are very ingeniously con-

muzzle of the firearm.

The arrangement of the parts and the action of the noctoscope are very ingeniously contrived. The incandescent lamp itself is the most interesting part. It consists of two filaments in planes perpendicular to each other: one, an outer, larger and higher filament, in the vertical plane of fire of the firearm; the other, an inner, smaller and lower filament, in a vertical plane perpendicular to the first. The object of this arrangement will appear below.

A dry battery carried in the pocket is used to furnish the current for this electric light. The reflector is in rear of the incandescent lamp and reflects the light to the front to illuminate the object or point to be fired on.

The lens is placed in front of the lamp, in the focus of its rays, and serves a very useful purpose. The two filaments of the electric lamp, viewed from the front, appear as a cross, or rather as a bow (the inner, lower filament) crossed vertically at its middle point by a right line (the outer, higher filament, seen edgewise). The lens projects this cross (if we may so call it) upon the object or point aimed at, where it appears in inverted form as an illuminated U crossed at its middle point by an illuminated U crossed at its middle point by an illuminated vertical line, thus forming a distinctly marked point at the intersection.

By construction the axis of the cylinder con-

erly illuminated by the little lamp, of course for giving the elevation corresponding to the range.

In order that the axis of the apparatus may always be kept perfectly parallely to the axis of the bore of the firearm, adjusting screws are provided.

The filaments of the lamp if made of carbon would be broken by the shocks of discharge after firing a few rounds, consequently they are made of metallic threads, which will enable a Mannlicher automatic pistol, for example, to endure from twenty to forty shots without breaking.

The light thrown to the front does not offer a good target to the enemy, as would appear to be the case. Indeed, sotual test has shown that it is very difficult to aim at the light, and the glare protects the man behind it. Moreover, the firearm can be held over the head or to one side and thus avoid all danger to the man using it, and yet his aim will not be disturbed, since he has merely to put the illuminated cross on the part of the enemy to be hit and fire.

The cost of the apparatus complete is about \$15, and it can be applied to any firearm.

Other uses for this apparatus readily suggest themselves. Its usefulness on outposts and in night reconnaissance, as well as by the police, &c., is evident.

The Intelligent Elephants Recalled.

account of a sportsman's adventure with the geese of Tientsin recalls a famous instance of animal intelligence recorded in a volume containing stories about natural history and "other things" so well known that its title does not need mention. The truth of the narrative seems to be conceded by all teachers and parents, if such acquiescence may be in-ferred from the fact that the book is to-day in the hands of the young all over the world. Two excerpts will suffice:

In this island is also found the rhinocero animal less than the elephant but larger than the buffalo. It has a horn upon its nose about a cubit in length; this horn is solld and cleft through the middle. The rhinoceros fights with the elephant. runs his horn into his belly and carries him of upon his head; but the blood and the fat of the elephant running into his eyes and making him blind, he falls to the ground; and then, strange to relate, the roc comes and carries them both away in her claws for food for her young ones.

I continued this employment [shooting elephants for their ivory) for two months. One morning as I looked for the elephants I perceived with ex-treme amazement that instead of passing by me across the forest as usual, they stopped and camto me with a horrible noise, in such numbers that the plain was covered and shook under them. The surrounded the tree in which I was concealed, wiff their trunks uplifted, and all fixed their eyes upon me. At this alarming spectacle I continued im-movable, and was so much terrified that my bow

and arrows fell out of my hand. My fears were not without cause; for after the ele phants had stared upon me for some time one o phants had stared upon me for some time one of the largest of them put his trunk around the fool of the tree, plucked it up and threw it on the ground I fell with the tree, and the elephant, taking me up with his trunk, laid me on his back, where I sat more like one dead than alive with my quiver of my shoulder. He put himself at the head of the rest, who followed him in line, one after the other carried me a considerable way, then laid me down on the ground and retired with all his companions phants gone, I got up and found I was upon a long and broad hill, almost covered with the bones and teeth of elephants. I doubted not but that this was the burial place of the elephants, and that they carried me thither on purpose to tell me that

I should forbear to kill them, as now I knew where to get their teeth without inflicting injury on them Which, as every one knows, brought infinite wealth to the ivory hunter and an end to the globe trottings of the illustrious naturalist who guarantees the facts. NEW YORK, June 24.

The Oregon Roses.

ortland correspondence Springfield Republican More beautiful than it would be possible for me to describe is this city now, clad from mountain neight to the lowlands "where rolls the Oregon" in robes of living green, with roses, roses every whe As far as the eye can see, down long vistas streets and avenues, a living mass of bloom and beauty. They climb over trellises and plazzes and run along the roofs. They grow in clusters and singly. They fill the parking between the sidewalks and streets. No home so humble but has great clusters of Caroline Testouts. La France. Jacs and other varieties. The Paul Nerou bushe grow as high as the houses in some cases, and the immense blooms, as large as a cabbage, throw out their odor on the summer air. There is nothing this side of heaven to equal the Oregon rose. Every bush and every variety is the most prolific. and every blossom that opens its sweet face to the morning sun is the most beautiful and perfect yet Every condition for raising perfect roses exists here. There is no cold weather to winter kill. The ground can be mulched and top dressed at any time. By February 1 the young shoots begin to appear, and from that time on until December everything is favorable. It is very unusual for any late frosts to injure the buds, and so they thrive and grow; the soft spring rains do their part ward the grand fruition, and when the wars suns of May have kissed and coaxed each bud to do ha best the grand work is accomplished, and lo' they

burst on the delighted vision a mass of bloom